

New American Cleridae, with notes on others (Col.).

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The material forming the basis of the present article was recently received from Prof. H. F. Wickham, by whom it was collected and to whom my thanks are due for having generously placed in my hands for study all his unique and most valued specimens. Nearly all the species herein described as new are forms differing greatly from their nearest allies and should prove of easy recognition.

CALLOTILLUS gen. nov.

Body elongate, moderately convex, winged. Labrum short, transverse, truncate; eyes small, finely granulate, internally deeply emarginate; last joint of maxillary palpi subcylindrical, of labial palpi securiform; antennae 10-jointed, joint one moderately large; joint two small, suborbicular; joint three elongate, triangular, longer than joint one; joints four to nine triangular, much larger than preceding joints, as broad as long; joint ten compressed, longer than the two preceding joints together, obtusely rounded at apex.

The species for which this genus is erected is *Clerus*-like in form. The structure of the antennae recalls both that of *Tillus* and *Monophylla*. The third joint of the antennae is elongate triangular, but much narrower and more elongate than the succeeding joints. The legs are slender and moderately long. The tarsi, five joints of which are visible from above, are scarcely one-half as long as the tibiae; they are feebly dilated and joints two, three and four are lamellate; the claws are bifid, the inner division slightly shorter than the outer portion and furnished with a strong tooth at base. Five segments of abdomen visible.

The structure of the tarsi and the antennae bring this genus into the group Tillini, where it is best placed between *Monophylla* Spin. and *Tillus* Oliv.

Type of the genus is the following new species:

Callotillus eburneocinctus sp. nov.

Rufous, subopaque; meso- and metasternum rufo-piceous; abdomen black, shining, posterior margins of ventral segments pale; antennae

pale testaceous; elytra with a narrow, slightly recurved, elevated, median fascia pale yellowish, apical half of elytra blue black. Head including the feebly prominent eyes not wider than the thorax at apex, moderately clothed with whitish pubescence, rather finely very densely punctate. Thorax longer than broad, much narrower at base than at apex, apical margin arcuate, sides broadly rounded to behind the middle, thence gradually convergent to base, less densely but a little more coarsely punctured than the head, clothed with short, recumbent, grayish pubescence, and in apical half with long erect black pilosity which



Right antenna of *Callotillus eburneocinctus* n. sp.

is dense each side of middle, forming a large indefinitely limited rounded spot. Elytra broader at base than the thorax at widest part, sides parallel in basal half, behind this arcuately broadened then narrowed to the conjointly rounded apices, humeri moderately prominent, each elytron strongly tuberculate at base midway between scutellum and humerus, the tubercles clothed with erect black pilosity, basal half of elytra rufous, clothed with sparse black pilosity, finely densely punctate, apical half blue black, densely clothed with short grey pubescence with some longer erect black hairs intermixed, as densely but more coarsely punctate than basal half, a narrow, slightly elevated somewhat recurved, pale yellow median fascia attains the flanks but not the suture. Body beneath and abdomen sparsely, finely punctate, clothed with sparse whitish pubescence. Legs moderately clothed with whitish hairs. Length 5 mm.

One specimen. Key West, Florida. Type in collection of Prof. Wickham.

Cymatodera delicatula Fall, *Canad. Ent.*, xxxviii, 1906, p. 113.

A specimen taken at Tepehuanes, Durango, Mex., I refer to this species with slight doubt. It differs in no discernible structural character from the typical form from Lower California. The color in the example before me is, however, so different from that of the Lower Californian form that no doubt they would be considered distinct were specimens of the species from the type locality not before me.

In the Tepehuanes specimen the body beneath is pale testaceous, the head entirely black, the thorax as in the type, but

the elytra are black with a much narrower ante-median fascia, which is slightly interrupted at the suture; the apices of elytra not pale. The specimen is 3.5 mm. in length.

Cymatodera turbata Horn, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., xii, 1885, p. 151.

This species was also taken at Tepehuane, Mex., by Prof. Wickham. The specimen is typical in every respect with the exception of a very slight infuscate cloud at extreme apices of elytra. This species has not been recorded as occurring elsewhere than in Texas, if we exclude a Panama record of a species doubtfully determined as *turbata*.

Cymatodera comans Wolc., Publ. Field Mus. Chicago, vii, 1910, p. 351, pl. 6, f. 14-16.

Two male specimens of this species have been sent me by Prof. Wickham since the description was published. Both examples were taken at Salton, Cal., August 20, and form an interesting record as they were found at 265 feet below sea level. A female from Peach Springs, Ariz. (Wickham), is considerably smaller than the type, being but 7.5 mm. in length. A male from Yerington, Nev. (Baumberger), is of the same size as the female from Peach Springs. The present known distribution of the species is Utah, Texas, Arizona, California and Nevada.

Cymatodera bipunctata Gorb., Biol. Centr.-Ameri., Col. III, 2, 1882, p. 135, pl. vii, f. 16.

A specimen of this very rare species labeled "Jalapa, Mex.," was sent me by Prof. Wickham. The species was originally described from Oaxaca, Mexico, two specimens being all that were known.

The specimen at hand agrees in every way with the description with the exception that the sutural margins from the middle to apex are very narrowly bordered with black. The structure of the antennae is as in *inornata*, but the outer joints are even less dentate. The specimen is a female, hence the terminal segments of the abdomen furnish no characters of importance. The length of the specimen is 9.5 mm.

ENOCLERUS

Gahan, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), v, 1910, p. 62 and 65. *Clerus* Schklg., Gen. Ins., Cleridae, 1903, p. 48 (nec. Fabr.).

The term *Enoclerus* proposed by Prof. Chas. J. Gahan for the American species formerly placed in *Clerus* is suppressed by Sigm. Schenkling in the Coleopterorum Catalogus (W. Junk), Cleridae, 1910, p. 51, and placed as a synonym of *Clerus* Fabr.

Prof. Gahan has, I think, plainly demonstrated that the type of the genus *Clerus* is the European *mutillarius* Fabr., a species not congeneric with the American species. Prof. Gahan used both the "first species" and "elimination" methods and both gave the same result. *Sexguttatus* Fabr., which must be accepted as the type of *Clerus*, if the classification of Mr. Schenkling be approved, was not included as one of the original species, apparently being unknown to Fabricius at the time he characterized the genus, the description of *sexguttatus* appearing in an appendix to the volume. *Mutillarius* was the last of the species originally included in *Clerus* by Fabricius to be removed to another genus. Jacques du Val in 1861 made it the type of his genus *Pseudoclerops*. Therefore there seems to be no other course than to consider *Pseudoclerops* a synonym of *Clerus* Fabr., and to retain the name *Enoclerus* for the American species.

Enoclerus ocreatus Horn, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., xii, 1885, p. 154.

Specimens of this species occur in Colorado in which the antennae and tibiae are quite dark; these specimens bear a great deal of resemblance to an immaculate *humeralis* Schaeff., but the elytra are slightly more depressed and the punctuation much less inclined to become seriate.

Enoclerus humeralis Schaeff., Sci. Bull. Brooklyn Inst. Mus., I, 1905, p. 155.

This species originally described from Tulare Co., California, appears to be confined to the Pacific coast region. In the collection of Mr. F. S. Daggett there is an example from San Bernardino Mts., California, elevation 6,400 ft. My friend, Mr. F. W. Nunenmacher, has recently sent me a specimen

from Del Norte Co., northern California, and from Prof. Wickham I have received a specimen for identification which is labeled Vernon, B. C. In all these, as in the type, the red humeral markings are strongly limited and of the same form.

Enoclerus quadriguttatus var. **rufiventris** Spin., Mon. Clér., I, 1844, p. 264, pl. xxiii, f. 3.

A specimen of this variety from Mt. Katahdin, Maine, 5,000 feet, sent for examination by Prof. Wickham has the usual coloration of this variety excepting that the apical margin of the prothorax is dull testaceous and the median elytral fascia is bright orange-yellow; a subapical fascia of the same color is less evident, being more thoroughly hidden by the dense grayish pubescence clothing this part.

Enoclerus bombycinus Chevr., Col. Mex., cent. I, fasc. 1, 1833, No. 42.

Three specimens from Tepehuanes, Durango, Mexico, sent by Prof. Wickham, are as variable in size as the examples from eastern Mexico, but remarkably constant in coloration.

Enoclerus spinolae Lec., Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Philad., vi, 1853, p. 230.

A specimen of this species taken by Prof. Wickham at Tepehuanes, Durango, Mexico, has the post median fascia nearly complete, the interruption at the suture being very narrow.

This species has on two or more occasions been recorded as occurring in Mexico, but no definite locality has been given.

Enoclerus acerbus sp. nov.

Closely allied to *ichneumoneus* Fabr., from which it differs as follows: Form broader and depressed, head and prothorax rather coarsely rugose, elytra very finely confluent punctate, the general color black, a broad median fascia and the abdomen yellow. Head, prothorax, base of elytra and legs clothed with long erect and semi-erect greyish hairs; these are wanting upon the disk of the prothorax where they are replaced by very short, dense black pubescence and longer black hairs. Elytra black, a broad median fascia yellow, the anterior and posterior margins of fascia sub-parallel but arcuate upon each elytron, the convexity being toward the base of elytra, a sub-apical oblique fascia composed of short greyish pubescence as in *ichneumoneus*,

the black portions clothed with short velvety black pubescence, and with the fascia with sparse long black hairs. Length 10 mm.

Elko, Nevada. Type in cabinet of Prof. Wickham.

A smaller specimen (8.2 mm.) which is not before me at the present time is in the collection of the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History. This specimen is from the "Peabody colln." and bears the locality label "Ut." and the name label *analís*, from which it is entirely distinct.

Enoclerus opifex Gorh., Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col., iii, 2, 1882, p. 156, pl. viii, f. 3.

Two specimens of this interesting addition to our fauna were taken at Alpine, Texas (4400-6000 ft.) by Prof. Wickham. Gorham described *opifex* from Mexico, Guatemala and Nicaragua. It is quite unlike any other species in our fauna. The color is black, shining, the elytra red, a large rounded subapical black maculation on each elytron sometimes confluent at suture, the black bordered anteriorly by a narrow pale red fascia, the extreme apex is black and with the legs is densely clothed with gray hairs. The specimens before me are 7.5-8 mm. in length. Gorham gives the length of this species as 5.5-8 mm.

Enoclerus analís Lec., Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., v, 1849, p. 20.

This appears to be a much misunderstood species, others than the proper species usually bearing this name in collections, while *analís* is as often placed under another name. I have even found them placed as *abruptus*, a species to which they bear but little resemblance. *Analís* is variable in regard to the coloration of the legs and abdomen, the elytra are on the contrary quite constant, being in all specimens examined red at base and dark before the median fascia which has a form not found in any other species occurring in North America, and which is somewhat similar to that of *rosmarus* but more deeply and regularly concave and greatly prolonged posteriorly at the suture, reaching nearly, or quite to the subapical fascia; the apex is black (pale in most specimens of *rosmarus*) and the black space intervening between the pale

fasciæ is much wider than in *rosmarus*. The legs are usually black, but the color varies to the extent of all the tibiæ red and in some individuals the anterior and sometimes a portion of all the femora as well as the tarsi are also red. The color of the abdomen as given in the original description and as given in the notes subjoined is contradictory, but as due to actual variation in color the statements are true; the abdomen varying from entirely pale red, the apical segment sanguineous red, to entirely black, usually, however, with the apical segment red. The specimens at hand show that the basal segments are the first to become darker, these having at times merely an infuscate cloud; the most common form has the three apical segments red.

Enoclerus abruptus Lec., Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Philad., 1858, p. 72.

This is undoubtedly the most variable species of the genus. The typical form has the head, thorax and legs red, but forms are at hand with the same parts black; in other specimens the head and thorax may be black, the legs red or again these conditions may be reversed. The basal maculations of the elytra are always present, but in some individuals they are but little paler than the basal portion of the elytra; the width and form of the median fascia is very variable, and is usually but not always interrupted at the suture. The color of the pale parts varies from red to yellow. It is probable that two or more of the species now standing as valid are but varieties of this species.

Enoclerus abruptus var. **coccineus** Schklg.

Clerus coccineus Schklg., Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1906, p. 272, pl. II, f. 7.

Clerus corallinus Fall. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., XXXIII, 1907, p. 240.

This is one of the many forms deserving of a varietal name. *Coccineus* was described from northern Mexico but occurs in our fauna from Duluth, Minn., through Nebraska and Colorado to Texas and New Mexico.

Enoclerus palmii Schaeff., Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., xi, 1904, p. 218.

This recently described species seems to be not rare in collections. It is in my collection from Las Vegas, New Mex., and Prof. Wickham has taken it at Gallup, New Mex., and at Williams, Ariz. There is some variation in size but the markings and sculpture are constant.

***Hydnocera superba* sp. nov.**

Moderately robust, cyaneous, shining; head and thorax with slight greenish tint, the latter sometimes æneous; elytra violaceous; antennæ pale testaceous at base, gradually infuscated toward apex; legs blue black. Head including the eyes wider than the prothorax, very densely but not very coarsely punctate, front impressed each side of middle, clothed with short sparse whitish pubescence, with a few long erect black hairs intermixed. Thorax broader than long, densely, rather coarsely punctate, middle of disk at base impunctate; sides strongly constricted at apex, moderately dilated at middle and straight and parallel at base, lateral foveæ deep and distinct, pubescence greyish, short sparse and inconspicuous with a few long erect black hairs intermixed. Elytra normally covering the abdomen, feebly narrowing to apex; humeri distinct; surface coarsely, subcristately punctate, the individual punctures mostly well separated, apical two-fifths more finely and densely punctate, becoming scabrous toward apex; apices obtusely separately rounded, non-serrate, slightly dehiscent at suture; clothed with short, recumbent greyish pubescence which is most conspicuous toward the apices and also forms an indistinct fascia at apical two-fifths, also with longer dark hairs which are erect before the fascia and semi-recumbent behind it. Body, abdomen and legs very finely and densely punctate, moderately clothed with whitish pubescence, the legs quite densely. Length 6 mm.

Two specimens. Tepehuane, Durango, Mexico.

Type in collection of Prof. Wickham; cotype in my collection.

***Hydnocera mexicana* sp. nov.**

Robust, æneous, moderately shining; antennæ (except club), tibiae and tarsi rufo-testaceous, the tarsi more or less infuscate; abdomen black with cupreous reflexions. Head, including the eyes, distinctly wider than the prothorax, rather coarsely, very densely punctate, clothed with short, whitish, recumbent pubescence and longer sparse black pilosity. Thorax wider than long, discal area sparsely, the flanks coarsely and densely punctate; sides strongly dilated before the middle, strongly constricted near apex, feebly convergent at base; lateral

foveæ moderately distinct; pubescence and pilosity similar to that of head but more dense. Elytra scarcely shorter than the abdomen; flanks slightly convergent posteriorly; wider than the head; humeri distinct; disk feebly convex; coarsely, densely punctate, an area behind the post-median fascia confluent punctate, becoming granular at the apices; sparsely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish hairs, long erect black hairs conspicuous on basal half; a post-median transverse spot or fascia dull testaceous, clothed with long, recumbent, posteriorly directed whitish hairs, these also extending anteriorly on suture to about basal one-third, thence sinuately to the humeri, behind the fascia these hairs also evident, extending nearly half way to apices thence forming an arcuate fascia with its convexity toward the apices, the latter obtusely, separately rounded, non-serrate and dehiscent at suture. Body beneath and abdomen finely, sparsely punctate, clothed with moderately long, sparse hairs; legs clothed with short whitish and longer erect black hairs. Length 5.—5.5 mm.

This species bears a striking resemblance to the North American *subfasciata*, the size, color, general form and especially the markings being very similar. The upper surface more coarsely punctate throughout, the more distinctly marked elytral pattern with the post-median color fascia and non-serrate elytral apices render it impossible to consider it as other than a distinct species.

Two specimens. Tepehuanes, Durango, Mexico. Type in collection of Prof. Wickham; cotype in my collection.

Hydnocera bituberculata Chev., Rev. Mag. Zool., 1874, p. 71.

A specimen of this graceful but oddly formed little species was taken at Jalapa, Mex., and sent me by Prof. Wickham. In the original description the color of elytra is given (by implication) as black, while in the *Var. B.* the prothorax and elytra are said to be blue. In the present specimen the head and prothorax are shining dark bluish green and the elytra are purplish black. The length is 4 millimeters, agreeing with the type in size. The basal tubercles of the elytra are quite conspicuous.

Ellipotoma laticornis Say.

Enoplum laticornis Say, Bost. Journ. Nat. Hist., I, 1835, p. 164.

Ellipotoma laticornis Wolc., Bull. Ind. Dep. Geol. Nat. Res., I.

1910, p. 859.

This species, which I have referred to the genus *Ellipotoma* Spinola, has the antennæ eight-jointed in the male, while in the female they are ten-jointed. *Ellipotoma (Apolopha) trilineata* Chevr. (Rev. Mag. Zool., 1874, p. 324) is very doubtfully distinct from *laticornis*. Our species is in any event better placed in *Ellipotoma* than in either *Apolopha* or *Ichneca*, I agree with the expressed view of Prof. Gahan that *Ellipotoma* should be removed from the group Hydnocerini and be placed near *Phylloboenus* in the group Enopliini of the subfamily Corynetinæ.

Eurycranus pulchellus sp. nov.

Elongate, bluish-green, shining; abdomen, femora and pronotum dark aeneous green, apical margin of the latter dark violaceous; eyes, antennæ, parts of the mouth (labrum, mandibles, palpi), tibiæ and tarsi black; prosternum and apical half of prothoracic flanks rufous; elytra brilliant green with slight metallic lustre and very shining. Head not wider than prothorax at apex, rather finely and densely punctate; eyes feebly convex; front biimpressed; clothed with short, sparse, whitish pubescence and long, moderately dense erect black pilosity; antennæ shorter than the head and thorax. Thorax distinctly wider than long, widest at basal third, base and apex sub-equal in width, subapical constriction feeble; sides broadly rounded; subapical transverse impressed line feeble; basal impressed line deep; a feeble fovea each side at middle; disk at middle longitudinally sulcate; surface coriaceous, rather coarsely and irregularly punctate; clothed with very sparse, recumbent whitish pubescence and long erect black pilosity. Elytra subparallel; apices conjointly rounded; rather strongly convex; humeri protuberant; a distinct post-humeral fovea; scutellar region depressed; coarsely, densely irregularly punctate at base, the sculpture becoming scabrous toward apex; entire lateral margin and apical two-thirds of sutural margin bicarinate; rather densely clothed with long, semi-recumbent, coarse, yellowish white pubescence with longer, erect black hairs intermixed. Body beneath moderately coarsely, sparsely punctate; legs finely, densely punctate. Venter and legs moderately clothed with yellowish white pubescence. Length 6 mm.

This is the second species of the genus to be made known from elsewhere than Chili, which country is the metropolis of the genus *Eurycranus*. Rev. Mr. Gorham (Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col. III, 2, p. 165) described a species from Guatemala, to which he gave the name *viridiæneus*. The present

species differs from Gorham's species by having the prothorax broader than long (longer than wide in *viridiaeneus*); the mouth, antennæ and palpi black and the legs dark (these parts red in *viridiaeneus*) and the sculpture of the thorax and elytra is quite different.

One specimen. San Angel, D. F., Mexico.

Type in collection of Prof. Wickham.

PRIONOSTICHAEUS nom. nov.

The above term is here proposed to replace the generic name *Prionodera* Wolc., (Publ. Field Mus., Chicago, VII, 1910, p. 396) which I find is a homonym of *Prionodera* Chev. (Dej. Cat. Col., 2nd ed., 1834), a genus of Chrysomelidae.

Three new Brazilian Micro-Lepidoptera.

By W. D. KEARFOTT, Montclair, N. J.

Anacrusis iheringi sp. n.

Exp. ♂ 25-26 mm., ♀ 28-30 mm.

Head and collar dark chocolate brown, mixed with black; face and palpi pale clay-yellow, speckled with dark brown; antennae clay-yellow, dark brown above; thorax, abdomen and legs, light clay-yellow.

Forewing ♂, pale clay-yellow, transversely finely strigulated with a darker shade, the strigulations forming faint costal dashes. On the outer half of wing, above middle is a long horizontal chocolate brown triangular streak, beginning at end of cell, its upper edge nearly reaches apex, but bends acutely downward toward middle of termen, the lower edge is broadly concave and below it is a cloud of brownish scales. This brown mark is bordered anteriorly by a broad and outwardly by a narrow silver white edging. In some specimens there is a tendency of the brown mark to become broken near its inner end. In the apex is a small white spot transversed by a narrow chocolate brown line. Cilia clay-yellow.

Hindwings light clay-yellow, with a few brown flecks in apex.

The ♀ is generally darker than the male. The triangular mark on forewing is replaced by a dot of brown at end of cell in middle of wing and half way between this dot and apex is a silvery white round spot, enclosing on its inner side a lunate spot of chocolate brown. Between these and reaching to costa the ground color is much darker, forming a quadrate costal spot.